

REMARKS

Prior to the present response, claims 1-7, 9-11, 13-21, and 32-34 were pending in the present application. Reconsideration and allowance of outstanding claims 1-7, 9-11, 13-21, and 32-34 in view of the following remarks are respectfully requested.

A. Rejection of Claims 1-7, 9-11, 13-21, and 32-34 under 35 USC §103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-7, 9-11, 13-21, and 32-34 under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 5,922,065 to Hull, et al. ("Hull") in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,457,173 to Gupta, et al. ("Gupta"). For the reasons discussed below, Applicant respectfully submits that the present invention, as defined by independent claim 1, is patentably distinguishable over Hull and Gupta, either singly or in combination.

Various embodiments according to the present invention, as defined by independent claim 1, relate to decoding very long instruction word (VLIW) packets. Assembly code is provided for each one of a plurality of instructions in a first combination of instructions in a VLIW packet. A template is matched in the VLIW packet to a known template corresponding to one of a plurality of known syntaxes. The plurality of known syntaxes are arranged as a plurality of first level nodes in a tree structure and include programming notation that indicate the end of a particular issue group. Each of a plurality of second level nodes in the tree structure includes a combination of instruction types. A plurality of paths extends between node levels, and

each node of the plurality of first level nodes and the plurality of second level nodes has a path to a node of a different node level. See, for example, Figure 2 of the present application.

Furthermore, each of a plurality of third level nodes in the tree structure includes an instruction type. One of the plurality of known syntaxes is matched with a resolved packet syntax using the tree structure. The resolved packet syntax is used to determine assembly code associated with execution of the first combination of instructions.

For example, the programming notation “MIsIs” refers to a VLIW packet having execution unit M assigned to instruction slot 106 and execution unit I assigned to instruction slot 108. The lower case letter “s” indicates that the first and second instructions located respectively in instruction slots 106 and 108 form a single issue group. According to this exemplary programming notation (i.e. the notation “MIsIs”), execution unit I is assigned to instruction slot 110. Moreover, since there is a “stop” or “s” after the second “I” in programming notation “MIsIs”, the instruction located in instruction slot 110 would not be chained to an issue group in the next VLIW packet. In other words, the instruction located in instruction slot 110 is in an issue group by itself.

Accordingly, programming notation “MIsIs” defines a unique known syntax that includes programming notation indicating the end of an issue group, which is then matched with a resolved packet syntax using said tree structure. More importantly, the invention as defined by independent claim 1 allows for the decoding of a first composite packet that contains a plurality of unique chaining and issue grouping information.

In contrast to the present invention as defined by independent claim 1, Hull discloses a processor that utilizes a template field for encoding a set of most useful instructions in a wide-word format, but designates only a single “S-bit” per bundle of instructions.” See Hull, column 3, lines 52-55 and Figure 3. In addition, Hull does not teach matching a template in a first composite packet to a known template corresponding to one of a plurality of known syntaxes using a tree structure. Thus, Hull does not teach, disclose, or suggest a way to decode a VLIW instruction containing multiple “stop” bits such as the instruction “MIsIs”, as discussed in the example above, using a tree structure.

Gupta, on the other hand, is directed to the automatic design of VLIW instruction formats. Figure 2 of Gupta illustrates the structure of an if-tree that defines how each instruction is built. This if-tree, however, has critical deficiencies. For example, Gupta also designates a single bit to the “consume to end-of-packet” (CEP) bit field, which is a functional equivalent to a “stop” bit. Consequently, Gupta cannot decode particular programming notation, such as “MIsIs” as discussed above, containing more than one CEP (stop) bit. Even if Gupta or Hull allowed the use of more than one CEP (stop) bit per VLIW packet, neither disclosure teaches how to decode such VLIW packets.

Therefore, Gupta does not teach, disclose, or suggest the invention as defined by independent claim 1, including the step of matching a known template to a plurality of known syntaxes that includes a programming notation indicating the end of an issue group. Furthermore, there is no teaching or suggestion to combine or modify Gupta.

Attorney Docket No.: 00CON113P

Therefore, Gupta, either singly or in combination with Hull, does not teach, disclose, or suggest the present invention as defined by independent claim 1.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that the present invention, as defined by independent claim 1, is not taught, disclosed, or suggested by the art of record. Thus, independent claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over the art of record. As such, the claims depending from independent claim 1 are, *a fortiori*, also patentable for at least the reasons presented above and also for additional limitations contained in each dependent claim.

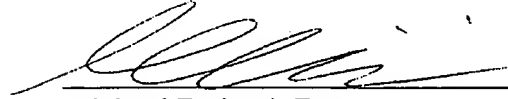
B. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing reasons, the present invention, as defined by independent claim 1, and the claims depending therefrom, is patentably distinguishable over the art cited by the Examiner. Thus, outstanding claims 1-7, 9-11, 13-21, and 32-34 are patentably distinguishable over the art cited by the Examiner. As such, and for all the foregoing reasons, an early allowance Notice of Allowance directed to all claims 1-7, 9-11, 13-21, and 32-34 remaining in the present application is respectfully requested.

Attorney Docket No.: 00CON113P

Respectfully Submitted,
FARJAMI & FARJAMI LLP

Date: 8/25/05


Michael Farjami, Esq.
Reg. No. 38,135

FARJAMI & FARJAMI LLP
26522 La Alameda Ave., Suite 360
Mission Viejo, California 92691
Telephone: (949) 282-1000
Facsimile: (949) 282-1002

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed by facsimile transmission to United States Patent and Trademark Office at facsimile number 571-273-8300 on the date stated below. The facsimile transmission report indicated that the facsimile transmission was successful.

Date of Facsimile: 8/25/05

Christina Carter
Name of Person Performing Facsimile Transmission

Christina Carter 8/25/05
Signature Date

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed: Mail Stop AF; Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Date of Deposit: _____

Name of Person Mailing Paper and/or Fee

Signature Date